# The Union

It must be preserved.

D. C. GASKILL, Editor.] Implicit obedience to the will of the majority—the vital principle of republics—from which there is no appeal but to force.—*Jefferson.* [J. A. BROWNING & Co. Publishers.

Volume IV]. GALLATIN, [illegible] 8, 1838. [Number 7.

*From Blackwood's Magazine.*

## THE HUNTER.

Merrily winds the hunter's horn,
And loud the ban of dogs replying,
When before the shout of the fleet-foot morn
The shadows of night are flying.

Sullen the bear in the deep green wood,
And proud the stag that rooms the forest,
And noble the steed with his warlike blood,
That exalts when the toil is sorest.

Fair is the land of hill and plain,
And lonely hills in misty mountains;
[illegible] where eagles in tempest
[illegible],
And glittering lakes and fountains.

These are the joys that hunters find,
Whate'er the sky that's bending o'er them,
When they leave their cares on their beds behind,
And earth is all fresh before them.

Day ever chase away the night,
And wind pursues the waves of ocean,
And the stars are brother-like hunters bright,
And all is in ceaseless motion.

Life is a chase, and so 'tis joy,
And hope foretells the hunter's morrow;
'Tis the skill of man and the bliss of boy
To gallop away from sorrow.

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Wordsworth finely appreciated the useful and the beautiful. He loved to see the ladies use the needle; and what quiet, domestic, home-loving man does not? In the following lines he has beautifully and justly complimented the use of it by the fair hands of heaven's best workmanship. We publish it as expressing our own feelings. Those whom it will suit, must consider it a well deserved compliment, without the slightest tinge of flattery.—*W. Rec.*

## THE BRIGHT LITTLE NEEDLE.

The gay belles of fashion may boast of excelling
In waltz or cotillion—at whist or quadrille;
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling
Of drawing and painting, and musical skill;
[illegible] the fair one, in county or city,
Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart,
Who cheerfully warbles some musical ditty,
While plying the needle with exquisite art,
The bright little needle—the swift little needle,
The needle directed by beauty and art.

If love have a potent, a magical token,
A talisman ever resistless and true—
A charm that is never evoded or broken
A witchery certain the heart to subdue.—
'Tis this—and his armory never has furnished
So keen and unerring, or polished a dart,
Let beauty direct it so pointed and burnished,
And oh! it is certain of touching the heart.

Be wise, then ye maidens, nor seek admiration
By dressing for conquest, and flirting with all.
You never, whate'er be your fortune or station,
Appear half so lovely at rout or at ball,
As gladly convened at a work covered table,
Each cheerfully active and playing her part,
Beguiling the task with a song or a fable,
And plying the needle with exquisite art.

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Cheese from Potatoes.—Cheese, it is said, of extremely fine quality is made from potatoes, in Thuringia, and part of Saxony, in the following manner:—After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to the large white kind, they are boiled in the cauldron; and after becoming cool, they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grate or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added a pound of sour milk, and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture covered up, and allowed to lie for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, when the superfluous moisture is allowed to escape. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large pots or vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. The older these cheeses are, the more their quality improves. Three kinds are made. The first, which is the most common, is made according to the proportions above [illegible]ted; the second, with four parts of pota[illegible], and two parts of curded milk; the third, with two parts of potatoes, and four parts of cow and ewe milk. These cheeses have this advantage over every other kind, they do not engender worms, and keep fresh for a great number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation, and in well-closed vessels.

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Those that mean ill themselves are apt to put the worst construction on what others do.

*From the Saturday News and Liberty Gaz*

## THE EARTHQUAKE;

### OR, THE LOVERS OF CARACCAS.

*Imitated from the German of Loeve Weimars.*

The bright sun, which had commenced his daily career over the plains of Caraccas, shedding light and life upon created nature in all her tropical gorgeousness had passed her zenith. The sultry hours of noon had withdrawn their stifling and oppressive weight, and the inhabitants aroused from their mid-day lethargy indolence, were hurrying to and fro, evidently actuated by some more than common event. And what could thus chase away that morbid apathy to the actions of South American Spaniards? An occurrence of no less moment than a double *auto da fe.*

Iphigenia, a beauteous maid, the pride of the province, had rejected the proposals of Don Magnifico, the wealthiest planter of the realm, preferring rather to wed another individual who alone was the object of her affections, though unblessed with more of worldly wealth than would suffice to maintain them in comfort and peace, without pomp or luxury. Irritated by this disobedience, her father consigned her, for the remainder of her days, to be immured in the convent of the Carmelite sisters. Here, by some unknown means, Alphonso had procured stolen interviews with the queen of his love, and as time rolled on, Iphigenia found herself in a condition which would render concealment impossible. The stern laws regulating cloisteral institutions, administered by the unrelenting and blood thirsty minions of the Holy Inquisition, decreed that death—cruel barbariously inflicted death—should be imposed upon all who violated the sanctity of their seclusions.—Alphonso was torn from his peaceful home and thrust into a dungeon. How oft, as his eye followed the drops trickling down the damp walls of his prison, did he breathe fervent prayers that death would relieve him from his sorrows. At length he was dragged before the tribunal, and there confronted with the being for whom alone he wished to live, and condemned to die, with her at the stake, ere the next day's sun should set. One consolation only was left to them, they were to suffer martyrdom and death, as they had anticipated enjoying happiness and life together.

One stake—one pile, is to receive them both; the crackling flames which are to encircle the one, shall alike enfold the other; their shrieks of agony shall unite in calling forth the acclamations of thousands of spectators.

The brilliant orb of day is fast hastening to plunge its fiery locks into that vast unrippled ocean of burnished gold, and quench his flaming glories in the bosom of the vast deep. The streets of Caraccas, leading from the sombre towers of the inquisitorial prison to the open arena upon which the innocent life blood of the two devoted hearts is to be shed are thronged with crowds of citizens, eager to behold the sufferings and tortures of their fellow beings. The widows presented a galaxy of all the beauties of the province, radiant not only with their natural charms, but attired in their most splendid garments,—and adorned with their most costly jewels, all burning with anxiety to convince their holy advisers of their firm adherence to the clerical powers, & consequent joy at the [illegible] proaching *auto da fe.* From his lowly cell, Alphonso scans the broad expanse of the Caribean sea, and in the gradual descent of the bright luminary, he sees the sand of his last hours fast running. He heeds not the shouts with which the populace impatiently seek, ever and anon, to spur the tardy minions of the tribunal to a prompt exercise of their revolting vocation.—he hears not the heavy tolling of the Cathedral bell, whose muffled sounds announce the approaching event; his thoughts, are concentrated on Iphigenia—she is ever present to his waking dreams, pressing to her bosom the pledge of their affection, and as his arms, vainly essay to clasp the airy fiction of his brain, the groans of an agonized love and maddened devotion, re-echo through the dreary corridors of his prison house.

But why does the sun veil its brightness behind those fast rolling clouds?—Why are those placid waters chafed into angry surges? Why do those ripples of molten gold give place to dark billows, whose foam crested tops scowl in furious envy upon those which preceding them, first lash the shore? Why has the silence of death succeeded the impatient outcries of the multitude? Nature is in one of her fearful paroxysms. The darkness of midnight mantles the earth—an atmosphere of suffocating heat presses with leaden weight—the hot, shrill wind whistles in loud whirring blasts—the raging ocean,—seeking to overwhelm the land, proudly advances to usurp its domain—the earth itself is loosed, from its foundations, and by its vacillation, threatens, in resisting the encroachments of the waves, to leap forward and meet them. The air resounds with the rattling as of a thousand chariots, coursing aloud with speed unnatural—the Earthquake has struck the ill-fated [illegible] The crash of falling edifices resound on all sides, mingled with dying groans and piercing shrieks. Opening chasms gape in the streets and engulf the ruins of man's ambitions labours. The wrinkled cheek of age and glowing face of youth are blanced with fear. Alphonso, startled from his meditations, kneels enthusiastically to his creator, and fervently prays that "God may pity and protect the unfortunate!" Nature heaves and struggles, as in her expiring hour. The distant rumbling of thunder rolls louder and in rapid approach, and as the vivid flash of the long pent up lightning dazzles the captive's eye, the lofty domes of the Inquisition's halls and prisons are levelled to the ground—their falling crash mingling with loud report of heaven's artillery. Unhurt, unscathed, Alphonso, leaps into the street. Awhile he stands motionless with terror, as the humblest dwellings and proudest palaces crumble together to heaps of smouldering ruins—then flying upon the wings of fear and despair, he reaches the convent, the scene of former happy hours, in which Iphigenia had been doomed to await the hour of execution. The antique pile was wrapped in flames, which played round its gothic steeples, and darted through its enamelled windows. For a moment he paused:

"Erectis uribus,"

as if seeking to discriminate the voice of Iphigenia amid the shrieks [illegible] which his ears greedily swallowed. That well known voice is not heard, and mechanically, without knowing in search of what, he darts through an avenue of flaming houses, escapes the falling timbers and walls,

"Which rattling, cracking, chrashing, thunder down"

on all sides around him, and finally reaches the hills which surround the devoted city. Exhausted by physical exertion and mental anxiety, he reclines his weary frame against a shattered plantain, and a gentle slumber pours its healing balm into his wounded spirits. When he awoke the bright moon rode high in the firmament, shedding her beams upon the deserted and ruined city. All around was hushed, and the crisis passed; nature herself, exhausted by her convulsive efforts, slumbered in the soft silvery light.

At first, forgetting how he had reached the spot upon which he lay, he gazed around in silent amazement but as memory gradually awakened him to his real situation, and the diversified scenes of the day passed in review through his mind, he sprang from the earth, and falling upon his knees, implored that power which had shielded him from the wreck and crush of his native city, to save and protect his Iphigenia. The breeze now blowing fresh from the sea, brought upon its wings the expiring moans of the wounded, and the lamentations of the ruined inhabitants; and instinctively he directed his steps towards the desolated city. His sad path is strewed with the bodies of those whose frail systems had yielded to the rude attacks of that dreadful day. In vain did his eager hand and searching glance examine those whose garments denoted them to be of the weaker sex,—Iphigenia is not to be found. In vain does he exert his utmost strength in calling upon that beloved name—Iphigenia answers not. In crossing a brook he perceived a female moistening her hands and cooling her brow in the chrystal waves as they gaily danced by in the moonbeams, unmindful of the human misery and suffering which pressed so heavily around them. He advanced, and his heart leaped, as his eyes once more fell upon his lost, his adored Iphigenia. He springs to the spot, claps her in his arms, and receives in return, the warm caresses of a heart that lived but for him. Language cannot describe the feelings with which those lovers, each of whom had looked upon the other, as no longer a tenant of this earth, narrated their past dangers, and exulted in their mutual preservation, and miraculous meeting. Alphonso raised his hand to bless their sleeping infant, the innocent cause of so much suffering, for whom, had not this divine interposition taken place, his parents would have met an ignominious death, it extended its little cherub hands, and clasped the upraised finger of his doting father. Tears of joy trickled down their cheeks as they gathered the leaves strewn around them, and forming them into a couch, abandoned themselves to rest, clasping in their mutual embrace this cherished bond of their union.

When they awoke, the sun had arisen upon those plains, from which, on the day previous, he had so angrily withdrawn his beams. Myriads of birds warbled their carols to the rising orb—the dew-drops covered their variegated flowers with countless diamonds—the waters glistened in the mellow tints of 'a summer's morn.' But man the self styled lord of creation, joined not his accents of joy with those of the feathered choristers—his eye saw not the bespangled shrubbery which glittered around him—nor eyed the roseate waves which chased each other in the water light. Confused, mutilated, thunderstruck, his glance surveyed on all sides the relics of his pomp, and the ruins of his former greatness. The labors of years laid low in the dust, recalled aloud to him the vanity of human ingenuity—the presumption of human power, and the folly of human pride.

Refreshed by their happy slumbers, Alphonso and his beloved Iphigenia journeyed towards the city and reached it as a numerous procession were wending their way over piles of ruins and heaps of bodies, to return thanks to the Creator, who had vouchsafed to save them from the ravages of the devastating earthquake. Mingling [illegible] crowded ranks they entered the prec[illegible] the Cathedral, and joined in the sacred ceremony of the thanksgiving. The mass performed, and the rites concluded, an aged Dominican rushed past Alphonso, and violently forced his way through the crowd, mounted the steps of the altar, and exclaimed—"My brethren! Know ye what it has pleased Almighty God thus to revenge our streets, and lay waste our city? Know ye why our Father has turned his face upon us in wrath, and put us back with his hand? Ye have warmed in your bodies the serpent whose deadly bite has robbed you husbands, wives and children of life! Too long have ye suffered the stain of pollution to rest upon the sacred altars! By your inaction he have allowed the convent walls to be desecrated from their sacrificed uses, and carnal gratifications. By your silence, ye have ratified the lewdness of the base Alphonso with the chosen lamb—the cloistered Iphigenia! They are here!"—and turning his snow white head and eagle eye upon the unhappy couple he added—"In God's holy name, punish these offenders! visit upon their accursed heads the destruction of your families and homes!"

The words had scarce escaped his trembling and parched lips, ere Alphonso and Iphigenia were torn from the close embrace [illegible] they had bound themselves on [illegible] their denunciation, and their infant snatched from the breast of its shrieking mother.—Seizing it by the ankle, a powerful arm whirled it in the air, and dashing its head upon the altar consecrated to the God of Benevolence and Charity, bedewed its sacred table with goary drops while the minister of that Deity called upon the infuriated mob to execute their summary decree upon the offender. The ruins of a neighboring sanctuary served to form a pile upon which the fainting Iphigenia, was laid, and the raving Alphonso bound, and their agonized shrieks resounding from amidst the roaring flames, gladdened the hearts of the bigoted supporters and subjects of the Holy Inquisition. C. G.

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*From the Journal of Commerce.*

*A very bad Joke.*—A gentleman named J. Grane cut a most ludicrous, and, at the same time, lugubrious figure yesterday at the police office, on account of having played off what he considered a very innocent and justifiable hoax upon his wife. Mr. Grane, it appeared, entered into the happy state of wedlock, in this city, about two years back, and enjoyed all that delightful domestic felicity which must always exist between two persons whose habits, manners, tastes, and opinions, are as opposite as the antipodes, and whose happiness is rendered still more happy by the comfortable reflection that they have bound themselves to live together until death doth them part—Such happiness Mr. G. felt entirely too much for any mere mortal to bear, at least longer than two years, without losing his senses. In order, therefore, to temper his cup of felicity, [illegible] render its sweetness satiating, Mr. Grane wrote a billet-doux to a lady whom he addressed by the name of wife, and from whom he besought forgiveness for having deserted her some years ago, and for which he told her he had been properly and justly punished by having the misfortune to connect himself in a second marriage with one who had half plagued him out of his life, and whom he was now determined to abandon, and return to his first love. This letter Mr. Grane very adroitly put in the pocket of a pair of pantaloons, and then handing the pantaloons to his wife with a request to sew a button on it, he left the room, not doubting that her curiosity would lead her to open the letter and read its contents. And the matter turned out just as he expected [illegible] his wife reading the letter, but not exactly [illegible] he wished or expected in other respects. Mrs. Grane happened to be a very matter of fact sort of lady, and having no idea that middle aged married men ever wrote love letters to imaginary damsels, she took the letter for what it purported to be, and believing that Mr. Grane was just on the point of abandoning her, she came off in haste to the police office, and made an affidavit of it, and a warrant was granted to apprehend him, and he was brought before Justice Hopson. When informed of the nature of the complaint against him, Mr. Grane became almost convulsed with laughter, declared that it was a capital joke, and hoped it would have the effect he intended. What effect was that? asked the magistrate. O merely to frighten her, replied he, merely by way of a joke! Such jokes, said the magistrate, are not altogether becoming a married man. Mr. Grane, and as your wife [illegible] joke, and has sworn that she believes you intend to abandon her, you must give bail or go to bridewell. This intimation altogether changed the expression of Mr. Grane's countenance, which became sombre in the extreme. And shortly after, as he could not find bail, he was sent over to bridewell—and while leaving the office remarked, in the phraseology of the sessions court, that "this joking with wives was a very bad business."

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A good story is related of President Humphrey, of Amherst College. One morning, before recitations, some of the students fastened a live goose in the President's chair. When the President entered the room, and discovered the new occupant of his seat, he turned on his heel, coolly observing, "Gentlemen, I perceive you have a competent instructor, and so I will leave you to your stu[illegible]

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[illegible] *Medicine Chest.*—A certain physician at sea made great use of sea water among his patients. Whatever disease came on, a dose of the nauseating liquid was thrown down. In process of time the doctor fell overboard. A great bustle consequently ensued, in the midst of which the captain came up, and inquired the cause. "Oh, nothing, sir," answered one of the tars, "only the doctor has tumbled into *his own medicine chest!*"

*From the Buffalo Spectator.*

The Atheist.—Few comparatively are the men in our world who will venture openly and fearlessly to declare themselves to be atheists. Yet there are some "beings who walk erect and are made like men," who scruple not in the face of the heavens to assert that "there is no God." France saw and bled under the influence of such. America nurses in her bosom at this moment more than sixty thousand. They are scattered over community like the plague-spots, and are madly striving to sap the foundations of hope and religion—to blot out the light of the Sun of righteousness, and roll our world into the gloom of an utter and awful skepticism, which should know no morning, and upon which no star should ever rise. Upon such men I can only look with wonder and pity. With wonder, for they are anomalies in the universe of mind. With pity, for in their delirium they rush upon the thick bosses of Jehovah's buckler, to be broken. Look at the skeptic. A being of heavenly make; endowed with powers of thought unendingly expansive; possessing a soul created after the image of God. He walks forth beneath the sun, passes his eye over the grandeur and beauty of the material world, but he traces no evidences of the hand which hung out the heavens as a curtain and studded the sky with its unfading luminaries. He listens to the mighty thunders as they roll through the clouds and agitate the world, but he hears nothing of that voice which "spake and it was done, which commanded and it stood fast." The beautiful earth on which he treads, and from which he receives a sustenance, affords him no evidence in its structure or changes of the benevolence or existence of an infinite Mind. All above, around, beneath him, are but the eddying bubbles in the whirl of chance, himself a bubble, an atom, with no hope but to lie down with the worm and mingle with the dust from whence he come. What would he do? He would destroy every hope which could cheer our fallen and wretched world. He would dry up the fountains of joy and lift the floodgates of sorrow. He would convert the universe into a howling waste, and make our earth, already desolate and wretched, more desolate and wretched. To such, does mercy ever come? will the Gospel bring a message to him "who doubts his being while he breathes?" Yes, proud boaster! bow before that power which glows in the lightning and whispers in the breeze; confess thyself a fool, repent of thy pride, and seek in the merits of a crucified Mediator pardon for thy high-handed rebellions, and thou shalt be saved. That God whose existence you deny, whose bounties you censure, whose mercy you despise, and whose power you defy, will lend a listening ear, and if the breathings of repentance are heard, the lifted vengeance will be stayed. Despise him still, and you are ground to powder. L. M.

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A Loafer's Soliloquy.—The following is from Neal's Charcoal Sketches:—

Soliloquy—of Dickey Doubt: or, Pigs vs. Men.—"This night has been the ruination of us all—we're smashed up small and sifted through. Here lies Mr. Tipps in a predicary—and me and the whole on' em is little better nor a flock of gone goslings. It's mos's natur, I believe, and we can't help it no how. As for me, I wish I was a Pig—there's some sense in being a pig wot's fat: pigs don't have to speculate and burst—pigs never go a sleighing, quarrel with their daddies-in-law wot was to be, get into sprees, and make tarnal fools of themselves.—Pigs is decent behaved people and good citizens, though they aint got no vote. And then they haven't got no clothes for to put on of cold mornins when they get up; they dont have to be darnin and patchin their old poots, they don't weare no old hats on their heads, nor have to ask people for 'em—c [illegible] wittles am plenty for pigs. My eyes! if I was a jolly fat pig belonging to respectable people, it would be tantamount to nothing with me who are president. Who ever seed one pig a sitting' on a cold curb-stone a rubbin another pig's head wot had got chucked out of a sleigh? Pigs has too much sense to go a ridin if so be as they cant help it. I wish I was one and out of this scrape."

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## LEGAL DEXTERITY

Sergeant Davy having abused a witness, was, the following morning, whilst in bed, informed that a gentleman wished to speak to him. The Sergeant concluding that it was a client, desired that he might be shown up. The visiter, stating his name, reminded the Sergeant of the abuse which he had heaped upon him during the preceding day, protested that he could not put up with the imputations, and must have immediate chastisement. On this, the Sergeant raising himself up, said, but you won't attack me surely, while I'm in bed, will you?" "Certainly not," said the aggrieved party; "I should never think of attacking a man while in bed." "Then I'll be———" said the Sergeant as he laid himself down, wrapping the clothes [illegible] him, "if I get out of bed while you are in this town."

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In the library of the Escurial monastery, in Spain, containing 30,000 volumes, the books are placed whimsically enough, with their backs to the wall; consequently the edges of the leaves are turned outwards, and on these the titles of the works are written. Such was the practice of the founder in the sixteenth century, and this method, it is said, has continued to be followed for sake of *uniformity!!*

Remarkable Facts.—Christianity [illegible] its progress at Jerusalem. At the expiration of forty days after the death of Christ it numbered about one hundred and twenty followers, immediately after three thousand, and soon after five thousand more; and in less than two years, great multitudes, not only at Jerusalem, but throughout Judea. Mohammed was three years occupied in making fourteen converts, and those too of his own family: and proceeded so slowly at Mecca, where he had no established religion to contend with, that in the seventh year, when he was compelled to flee to Medina, only eighty-three men and eighteen women retired to Ethiopia. Within a century from the time of the ascension, Christianity, without any aid but that of preaching, pervaded not merely Syria and Lybia, Egypt and Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia; not merely Asia Minor, Armenia and Parthia, but a large portion of Europe. Islam, on the contrary, had no considerable success until it achieved it by the sword; and when it ceased to use the sword in making proselytes, its progress was at once arrested. We then ask the infidel—to what was this remarkable progress of Christianity owing? Not, certainly, to the rank or power of its Author—he passed the greater part of his life in obscurity, working as an artisan, and the residue as a wandering teacher, and at last was publicly executed as a malefactor. Not to the learning or influence of his followers: they were fishermen and publicans. Not to the aid of government: for both Jews and Romans were banded together to destroy it. Not to the hopes of welth, honor, or power; for its author very frankly told those who became his followers, "My kingdom is not of this world;" and taught them to expect not merely contempt and persecution, but the loss of all things, even of life. Not to its flattery of the human character; for it explicitly declares, "except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." Not to any license given to sensual indulgence; for the language of it was, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross daily, and follow me." Not to the hopes of sensual heaven: "Into the city nothing shall enter that defileth." Not to a blind credulity; for many who embraced Christianity during the two first centuries, were men of distinguished talents and enlightened minds; and all who cordially embraced it became men of virtuous character. We then repeat the question to the infidel—Why did the religion of one who was [illegible] executed [illegible] who was without friends, without power, religion which flattered no one; which required self-denial and self-renunciation, and offered no reward in the future world but holiness—why did it immediately pervade the city and region where he was thus executed, and, in a little period, all the surrounding world? If the infidel attributes it to miracles merely, he renounces his infidelity. If he admits that it was owing to the inherent evidence of its truth and its Divine origin, he does the same. And if he denies both, he asserts a far greater miracle, in the progress of Christianity, [illegible] these circumstances, than any, or [illegible] those which he disowns

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## SENTENCE FOR RA[illegible]

W. R. Harris and W. R. Sampson, of LaGrange, were last week sentenced by the Circuit Court of Fayette county, Judge Harris presiding, to three months imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of $50 for being found guilty of participating in the transaction of riding upon a rail the late unfortunate and murdered John T. Foster, out of which outrageous proceeding resulted the death of Mr. Foster. The court, if praise be due in the discharge of duty, certainly merits it. For unless the law is put in force against such gross and dangerous violations, our persons and property are alike at the mercy of the lawless and wicked.

The punishment of these young men, who, excepting this unfortunate affair are, we understand, without reproach, we trust may be a serious warning and admonition to others against attempting the disgrace[illegible] injury of their fellow beings. Judge Harris with proper humanity, regretted that he was compelled to pass the sentence—but the outrage and its fatal termination, he remarked were gross and melancholy, and duty alone, aside from his feelings, as merciful as they might be, compelled him to pronounce it.—*Memphis Enquirer.*

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*Nicely caught.*—A few nights since a thieving rascal entered a house in the upper part of the city from the front door and commenced appropriating divers goods and chattles to his own immediate account. While busily engaged another *professional* gentleman, a stranger, entered from the back door and "set up" in the same business. While both were pursuing their avocations noiselessly and in the dark, they accidentally came in contact. Each thinking he had [illegible] the [illegible]ful owner, a hard scuffle commenced, upsetting chairs and tables and raising such a tremendous racket, that the proprietor was roused, he soon came to the scene of action with a candle when the free-booters, discovering their mistake, made off leaving all their plunder, and escaped. It is a real pity the rascals were not allowed to make a "Kilkenny cat" affair of it, and use one another up.—*N. O. Picayune.*

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The Boston Banks have resolved to redeem all their notes of the denomination of five dollars and under.


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## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Gaskill—As there have been many erroneous accounts published lately in relation to the doings, and relative strength of parties in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, I will take it as a favour if you will publish the letter of L. to Dr. Edgar in the Amr. Presbyterian doted 13th May, (ultimo) and oblige one who is NO NEWLIGHT.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1838.

Rev. Dr Edgar.

*Dear Sir:* The crisis has past. The se-session has been made, and we now have in session two ecclesiastical bodies, each styling itself the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and of course claiming the chartered rights and property of the same!

The circumstances of the secession as they occurred on yesterday morning, are the following, as nearly as I can state them. At an early hour the church was crowded with anxious spectators. The regular commissioners to the General Assembly, favorable to the proceedings of the last Assembly, having been apprised by the opposition that they intended to force themselves forward and carry measures by all means, they were so prepared as not to be disconcerted by them. All was quiet, and still as death—until the Moderator of the last Assembly had taken the chair, constituted, by prayer, and directed the Clerk to call the roll. At this juncture Dr. P., arose in the centre of the church, with a paper in his hand, and asked to be heard. The Moderator. informed him, that he was not in order. He urged his demand to be heard—but was not permitted to proceed. The clerk of the Assembly, then so soon as order was restored, proceeded to finish the call of the roll. After which the Moderator inquired if there was any commissioner present, who was entitled to a seat in the Assembly whose name was not called, if so, all such were invited to present their commissions. At this stage of the business another gentleman arose and tendered to the Moderator a bundle of papers, purporting to be commissions to the Gen. Assembly. He asked from what presbyteries are those commissions sent? The gentleman replied, from the Presbyteries in the bounds of the Synod of Geneva, Utica &c. Then sir, they are not in order. The speaker then demanded to be heard, while he read a paper, which he held in his hand, but was pronounced out of order by the Moderator—yet he proceeded to read, amidst the repeated cry of order, from all parts of the house, and having finished, and appealed, from the decision of the Moderator, he assumed the solemn responsibility of appointing a new chairman and clerks, and then withdrew to the other part of the house, and carried several other questions by acclomation, only putting the affirmative side of the question. It [illegible] all done in great haste, and trepidation; [illegible] seemed to me to be something like 15 or 20 voices, and they mostly the voices of young lads, under great excitement. There were however some hoary heads among them—men of piety and great names and yet I, call it a riotous procedure. After they had accomplished their purpose, they adjourned to meet in Mr. Borne's Church. This was announced in a very vociferous manner, as often as four times. at two of the doors; after this they were clapped by their admirers as the silly ones do, in the *House of Mirth*: Then that portion of the crowd, which seemed most excited, withdrew and left behind them a large and solemn audience, [illegible] for their folly, and pity their weak- [illegible] tness the regular progress of [illegible]

And this disorderly procedure of the New School is claimed to be the organization of the General Assembly, and this clamorous multitude who left us, assumes to themselves the functions, and prerogatives of that venerable body! Can the moderate, the regular, and pious men of the Southwest go with them? Will our Churches, and Elders, who have long felt fervent gratitude to the God of mercy, who gave them their birth in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church, a church, illustrious for her order, and the purity of her principles, and the intelligence of her members, as well as venerable for her age. I say, can any one for one moment fear that *our* brethren of the Southwest even think of going off with these gentlemen who have gone out from us on this occasion?

The number of delegates to Assembly [illegible] year from all the Presbyteries is 252—those in favor of the proceedings of the last Assembly, are 162. The number of New School men is 90, supposing that all the delegates from the Synods disowned, were added to them, the amount is 136, so as to leave a clear majority of the *whole Church*, in favour of reform. In this view of the subject, with what face can any man pretend that the present fragment of the body which has left us, is the General Assembly? The above estimate is taken from the estimates of the delegates as being the number of each party, provided they were all present. There are in the Assembly at present 150. In their house a little over 100. Rev. Mr. Plumer was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Crane, Clerk, both unanimously—and business goes on well. I write under several disabilities, please ex- [illegible] nuate &c., as I desire to tell you as much as I can.

P. S.—We have more of the fathers of the Church with us, than I have seen before. This is well for the Church—I hope we are entering on a new era. The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice. L.

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The total number of patients admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital from its establishment in 1752, to 4th mo. 29th, 1838, was thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty-six; of whom 18,979 have been poor people, maintained and treated at the expense of the Institution.—*Poulson.*

*From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

May 19.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

This body commenced its session in the city at the 7th Presbyterian Church, the place to which it was called by the last Assembly, on Thursday, May 17th at 11 o'clock, A. M.

As several incorrect statements have been made respecting the organization of this body, we have been at pains to obtain the following particulars, which are a literal transcript from the papers now in possession of the clerks, and will exhibit at once a full view of the whole transaction.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, met agreeable to appointment, in the 7th Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, on the third Thursday of May 1838, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. David Elliot, D. D. Moderator of the last assembly, from Isaiah lx. i., "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

After the public worship, the Moderator of the last Assembly announced from the desk, that immediately after the benediction, the Moderator would take the chair on the floor of the church, and the Assembly would then be organized. After the benediction, the Moderator of the last Assembly took the chair and opened the meeting with prayer.

The Rev. Wm. Patton, D. D., from the Third Presbytery of New York, then rose and asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The General Assembly of 1837, adopted certain resolutions intended to deprive certain presbyteries of the right to be represented in the General Assembly;—and whereas, the more fully to accomplish their purpose, the said Assembly of 1837 did require and receive from the clerks a pledge or promise that they would, in making out the roll of commissioners to constitute the General Assembly of 1838, omit to insert therin the names of commissioners from said presbyteries; and whereas, the said clerks, having been requested by commissioners from the said presbyteries to receive their commissions and enter their names on the roll of the General Assembly of 1838, now about to be organized, have refused to receive and enter the same;—therefore.

"1. *Resolved*, that such attempts, on the part of the General Assembly of 1837, and their clerk, to direct and control the organization of the General Assembly of 1838, are unconstitutional and inconsistent with the freedom and dignity of the General Assembly of 1838, and in derogation of its just rights as the general representative judicatory of the whole Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

[illegible] *Resolved*, That the General Assembly cannot be legally constituted except by admitting to seats to equality of powers, in the first instance, all commissioners who present the usual evidences of their appointment, and that it is the duty of the clerks, and they are hereby directed, to form the roll of the General Assembly of 1838, by including therein the names of all commissioners from presbyteries belonging to the Presbyterian church, not omitting the commissioners from the several Presbyteries within the bounds of the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve, and in all things to form the said roll according to the known practice and established usages of the previous general assemblies.

The Moderator declared him to be out of order, and refused to allow them to be read. Dr. Patton then stated there was very desirous to have them put and passed upon, without remark or debate. The Moderator again declared them out of order, as the next busines was, the report of the clerks upon the roll. Dr. Patton then appealed from the decision of the chair, and the Moderator declared the appeal to be out of order, and refused to put it, and directed the clerk to make his report upon the roll. Dr. Patton then declared to the Moderator that the paper he wished to be read had relation to the forming of the roll. The Moderator then stated that he was out of order, as the clerk was on the floor. Whereupon the Moderator was reminded by Dr. Patton that he had the floor before the clerk. The Moderator directed the clerk to proceed with the report on the roll, and Dr. Patton thereupon took his seat.

The report of the clerks of the last Assembly upon the roll, was then read by the Rev. John M. Krebs, one of the clerks of the last Assembly.

The reading of the report being finished, the Moderator announced that if there were commissioners from any presbyteries of the Presbyterian church who had not been enrolled, then was the proper time to make applications to have their names put upon the roll.—Thereupon the Rev Erskine, Mason, D. D., from the Third Presbytery of New York, rose and offered the following resolution:

"Resolved That the roll be now completed, by the names of all commissioners now present from the several presbyteries within the bounds of the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve."—And stated that the commissioners from the presbyties therein named, had offered their commissions to the clerks who had refused to receive them. The Moderator asked Dr. Mason if they were from presbyteries connected with the Assembly of 1837, at the close of its session. Dr. Mason replied that they were from presbyteries within the bounds of the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve. The Moderator then stated that they could not be received. Dr. Mason then formally tendered the commissions of forty-eight commissioners, representing twenty-five Presbyteries, and demanded that they should be put upon the roll. The moderator declared it out of order.

Dr. Mason then said that with the greatest respect for the chair, he must appeal from his decision. The moderator declared the appeal out of order, and refused to put it.

The Rev. Miles P. Squier, from [illegible] bytery, of Geneva, [illegible] the chair [illegible] commission from the Presbytery of Geneva, which he had presented to the clerks, who had refused to receive it, and he demanded his right to his seat, and required his name to be enrolled. The moderator asked him if the Presbytery of Geneva was within the Synod of Geneva. Mr. Squier replied that it was within the bounds of the Synod of Geneva. The moderator then said, "we do know you," and refused the demand declaring it out of order.

These repeated refusals of the moderator and clerks of the General Assembly of 1837, to perform the duties of their respective officers, in the organization of the General Assembly of 1838, till its own officers be appointed, thus impeding the constitutional progress of business, the Rev. John P. Cleveland, of the Presbytery of Detroit, rose and stated in substance as follows: "That as the commissioners to the General Assembly for 1838, from a large number of presbyteries, had been advised by counsel learned in the law, that a constitutional organization must be secured at this time, and in this place, he trusted it would not be considered as an act of discourtesy, but merely as a matter of necessity, if we now proceed to organize the General Assembly for 1838, in the fewest words, the shortest, time and with the least interruption practicable—he therefore moved that Dr. Beman, from the Presbytery of Troy, be Moderator, to preside till a new Moderator be chosen. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Baxter Dickinson, from the Presbytery of Cincinnati, and no other person being nominated the Rev. Dr. Beman was unanimously appointed such a Moderator.

It was then moved and seconded, that the Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D. from the Third Presbytery of New York, and the Rev. E. W. Gilbert from the Presbytery of Wilmington, be Clerks *pro tempore*, and no other persons being put in nomination, they were unanimously appointed.

The Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D., of the Presbytery of Newark, was then nominated as Moderator of the General Assemby; and no other person being put in nomination, he was chosen by a very large majority.

The Rev. Dr. Beman thereupon announced to Dr. Fisher, that he was duly elected the Moderator of the Gener Assembly, and on leaving the chair, informed him that he was to be governed in his office by the rules of the General Assembly hereafter to be adopted.

The Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D. was then chosen Stated Clerk, and the Rev. E. W. Gilbert Permanent Clerk of the General Assembly.

The following notice had been previously delivered to Dr. Beman:

Resolution of the Trustees of the Seventh Presbyterian church, adopted May 7th, 1838.

"*Resolved*, that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, which is to convene in Philadelphia, on the 18th inst. and which shall be organized under the direction of the Moderator and Clerks officiating during the meeting of the last Assembly, shall have the use of the Seventh Presbyterian church during their sessions, to the exclusion of every other Assembly or Convention, which may be organized during the same period of time.

Signed, JAMES SCHOTT.

Prest. of the Board of Trustees."

It was moved and seconded, that the General Assembly now adjourn, to meet forthwith in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church in this city.—The motion to adjourn was carried unanimously.

The moderator then audibly announced that the General Assembly was so adjourned, and gave notice that any commissioners who had not presented their commissions, should do so at the Frist Presbyterian church.

## THE AGENCY

Much bustle and turmoil have been going on at the Agency, for several weeks past, but which have now in some measure subsided. The Volunteer companies of infantry have been sent off to their several posts. Gen. Scott is making a tour through the Nation—wagons—boats—pack-horses, provender, &c. are being had, indeed every necessary preparation is being made to the prompt and speedy execution of the treaty. Gen. Scott will finish the work in short order.—The reports that two years longer were to be granted to the Cherokees, mentioned in our last paper, have done some mischief. Previous to their circulation the natives were coming in, and employing the settlers to haul them to the points of embarkation, to which movements these reports put a stop.

*The route is begun.* The troops commenced collecting the Indians in Georgia last week, and in a few days, collected some four or five hundred. Next week operations will be generally commenced, and it is confidently expected that it will be but a few months at farthest, till the great body of the Cherokees will be on their way to their new, and we trust, happy homes in the West.—*Athens Courier.*

Justice mocked. Our readers probably remember that Col. Wilson, Speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives, some time last winter murdered Major Anthony on the very floor of the House; and that he was admitted to bail to await his trial at a late circuit court. He was tried a few weeks since, and the jury returned a verdict of *excusable homicide!*—*Ky. Star.*

☞ The tears of the hypocrite are tears like that of the Crocodile, they will damn he wha sheds them. Z.

# THE UNION.

**GALLATIN:**

**FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1838.**

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

Messrs. J. G. Turner, A. Stanfield, Stokely Vinson, John Gourley, and Wm. Solomon were elected School Commissioners for the Gallatin District, on Saturday last.

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As there appears to be different opinions in relation to the doings of the General Assembly, now sitting in Philadelphia, we in to-day's paper give two articles in relation thereto: one from a religious and [illegible] from a political paper, the Presbyterian and Pennsylvanian; and if we are permitted to judge, from the lights now before us, we believe the one from the latter to be a correct statement.

### THE GALLATIN LYCEUM

Will meet on Tuesday evening at the usual time and place. 7 o'clock precisely. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Querry—Which is the greater blessing to mankind, the writer or the orator.

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Mr. A. H. Edgar has accepted the invitation to deliver an Oration in this place on the 4th of July next, and Dr. J. H. Peyton to read the Decloration of Independence.

### TRANSMONTANIA ACADEMY.

We regret that other duties prevented our witnessing the late examination of the Students of this institution. But we have been furnished with a description of the proceedings by a gentleman, that we can rely upon as being correct, and his representation is in accordance with the opinions of others who were present, that we have conversed with upon the subject. And if the exhibition on Friday night (at which we were present) was a fair specimen of the performances of the students, they certainly must have acquitted themselves well; for we think our informant has not done more than justice in saying that it was "first rate."

Some of the addresses of the Students were composed by themselves! we have obtained a copy of one, which we intend publishing, and would be glad to be furnished with more of them.

Perhaps at no period since the commencement of this institution, have its patrons had greater reasons to congratulate themselves on its promising success than they now have, under the superintendance of Mr. E. P. Pratt, its amiable and worthy president.

*For the Union.*

### TRANSMONTANIA ACADEMY.

The Semi-annual examination of this flourishing School took place on last Thursday and Friday. Being a Spectator and listener a greater part of the time, I think it due to its amiable and accomplished President, as well as to its pupiles, to state that the examination was thorough and Searching; and that the young gentlemen acquitted themselves with great credit to themselves and their preceptor.

The classes in the Greek and Latin languages did not show off merely, by reading and translating as is too frequently the case, but evinced an intimate acquaintance with the Syntax, and elementary principles of these languages. One or two classes (we must not specify which) showed a surprising knowledge of the Grammer of the Latin tongue for the time they had been studying it.

Great pains must have been taken with the Students in their english studies. The Students read well, and *spell better*, than we have ever heard at any other academy. We say *academy*, for while to the praise of our Teachers in the country, it may be said that they teach their pupiles how to spell, correctly to the shame of many Teachers in our Colleges and academies, this branch of education is almost entirely neglected. We commend Mr. Pratt for his diligence in this thing.

The boys in the English Grammar classes were mostly young, but they surprized and delighted the audience with their progress. Geography did well. But if we were permitted to say which was the *best* [illegible] we could not hesitate to give the palm to "Natural Philosophy." That class would be *hard to beat.* They studied it as such studies ought to be, not "by question and answer," but they entered into the meaning and principles of the Science: and to them it was *Science* not *Sound*, and we will venture to predict that the boys in that class will cherish a relish for that Science and its kindred Sciences, as long as they live.

And then the exhibition on Friday evening at the Female Academy. First rate. We felt sometimes during the speeches as if we had before us in embryo, Phillips and Curran, Wirt and Henry, Webster and Clay themselves. But, Mr. Editor, you wrote a speech or an Essay for the Lyceum sometime ago on eloquence, and I do hope you, (as you were present I believe) will do our juvenile orators justice.

On the whole, being benevolent in our feelings the only regret we have is that all our fellow citizens did not come and enjoy that pleasure which must always be felt in the intelligent and virtuous mind when witnessing the first buddings and blossomings of its powers.

We congratulate the community in having the services of such an intelligent, amiable, and accomplished President in our academy as Mr. P., and we hope that they will appreciate his services as they should. We think no danger of the want of patronage need be apprehended for the next Session. Parents know their true interests.

OMEGA.

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We have never pretended to advocate the Independent Treasury bill, (or as it is sometimes called Sub-Treasury system) neither do we now intend to do so. But when we see a disposition plainly manifested to do injustice to individuals and make false impressions as to their motives, we feel it our duty to correct such errors, and cast the blame where it should rest.

We were told the other day by a candid old farmer, that the people in the country had been told, and the impression in relation to this bill was, that it would be under the control of the president of the U. S. and that it would be giving him too much power. So it would, were it the fact. But this is *not the fact.* It would be no more under the control of the President than Congress is, or than the Treasury, or any other part of the government is now or even the old U. S. Bank itself was.

If the president can control the Congress of the U. S. and have every thing done to his notion, then we might yield the point and say it would be under his control. But if so, where is the use of having a Congress?

Can you believe for one moment that such men as we see advocating the passage of this bill, would so impose upon you as to give the president of the U. S. the whole control of it? Dont you believe a word of it. It is an idle tale told to deceive you—they would like to make you believe that the president is soon to be crowned King. Such tales as these, the would-be-in-power-party, have been whispering in your ears for years past, to endeavor to draw you off from the good old path.

This sub-treasury bill is held up as a bugbear; it is said it cannot work. The only reason assigned is a want of integrity and talent in its supposed managers, who were to be called Post master's, collectors, &c. Is it not possible to find honest and capable men, other than bank directors? Or do men acquire talent for business by being called to manage it?

The U. S. Bank system has been twice tried and has nearly ruined the trade of the country, on each occasion. Perhaps the real cause of opposition to the sub-treasury system is, that it would dispense with the long list of Presidents, Cashiers, Tellers, Clerks, Directors and Stockholders, dependent on banks.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Our great men at Washington, particularly in the House of Representatives, seem to be doing but little good for the country. The time of that body, for the most part, is taken up in discussing and wrangling over questions, wholly disconnected from the despatch of public business. Every apology, too, for idling away their time, is seized upon by this august [!] assembly, as "a holyday" and appropriated accordingly. A week is consumed at the races, without the least hesitation; a day at a boat race at the Navy Yard, and an evening or two (to the neglect of the most pressing business) at the Theatre, and yet we find them setting up until Sunday morning to force through a favorite party measure!

The above extract is taken from the Nashville Whig. Is it true? We have no apology to make for such conduct, and cannot contradict it. Shall we pay each member eight dollars a day for attending horse-races, &c. O, Cæsar! have we passed the Rubicon?

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A Present to Queen Victoria.—An interesting present, carried out by the Great Western, is one which will be a novelty in England. "It is," says the Commercial Advertiser, "a beautiful *bouquet* of flowers, culled from Mr. Thorburn's Garden at Hallett's Cove, and is intended for the Queen. It was enclosed in a tin case, hermetically sealed, with a plate-glass cover. It was prepared at the suggestion of Lieut. Carpenter, and so prepared that it is hoped it will be preserved with freshness to be presented next week to the Queen, at Windsor Castle. It will be the first nosegay which her Majesty ever received from the gardens of her western neighbors."

[illegible] the Secretary of War [illegible] Scott, dated

Department of War,

May 23d, 1838.

S[illegible] will receive, herewith, a copy of proposals made by the department to the Cherokee delegation now in this city, which, it is believed, will be accepted by them. You are, therefore, hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the agent of the nation for the removal of their people. The expenses attending the emigration of the Cherokees are now fully ascertained by past experience, and it is presumed you will find no difficulty in making such an arrangement as, while it will secure their comfortable removal in the manner, most agreeable to their chief and head men, will effectually protect the interests of the U. States and prevent all unnecessary delay or unless expenditures.

Whether the removal of this people is to be continued by the military force under your command, or to be conducted by their own agents, care must be taken that it be carried on continuously, and as speedily as may be consistent with their health and comfort. It must commence in that part of the territory which has been granted or sold by the States to whose jurisdiction it belongs, in order that the several proprietors of the land may be put in possession [illegible] tates with as little delay as possible.

These proposals have been laid before Congress for the purpose of obtaining such legislative provisions as they require; but it is not intended thereby to retard the execution of the treaty. and you will therefore pursue the measures you have already adopted, until the agents of the nation are ready to take charge of the future emigration of their people; nor will you then permit any unnecessary delay in their operations.

Very respectfully.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Major Gen. Winfield Scott,

*Athens, Tennessee.*

### THEATRE—INFIDEL TESTIMONY.

The infidel philosopher, Rosseau, declared himself to be of the opinion, that the Theatre is in all cases, a school of vice. Though he had himself written for the stage, yet, when it was proposed to establish a theatre in the city of Geneva, he wrote against the project with zeal and great force, and expressed the opinion that every friend of pure morals, ought to oppose it! Alas! That which infidelity has condemned as a fruitful source of corruption and shame, is publicly advocated and patronised in our midst—yea even—vindicated and patronized by some professing Godliness!

### A CHRISTIANS TESTIMONY ALSO.

The Theatre was, from the verry first,
The favorite haunt of sin, though [illegible]
Some very honest, wise, and worthy [illegible]
Maintained it might be turned to good
count,
And so perhaps it might, but never was,
From first to last it was an evil place:
And now such things were acted there, as
made
The devils blush; and from the neighbourhood,
Angels and holy men, trembling retired;
And what with dreadful aggravation crowned
This dreary time, was sin against the light.

Pollock.

### THE TIPPLING HOUSE ACT.

Last winter, it will be remembered, the County Court of Davidson, granted several tavern licenses under the Act of 1823, under a decision first made by the Court that this act was revived by the repeal of the acts of 1831 and 1835. These licenses were taken out, in some instances to avoid the penalties of the late act to suppress tippling houses: but the Attorney General for this district determined to bring the subject before the Circuit Court by indicting a citizen of this place engaged in retailing spirituous liquors under the tavern law of '23.

The case came up a few days ago, and Judge Rucks having charged the jury that the act of '38 repealed "all licensing tippling houses;" a verdict was rendered accordingly, and the defendant adjudged to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution. The case will be taken up to the Supreme Court.

We understand that this was made a test case by tacit agreement, and [illegible] was employed by those interested to defend the validity of the old statute, and it will probably be contested by the same council, for the defence, in the Supreme Court.

It is due to the County court of Davidson to say, that on a review of the opinion acted upon in February, they determined to grant no other licenses, under any pretence whatover.—*N. Whig.*

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

We learn from the Athens Journal of Wednesday, that a regiment of Tennessee Volunteers have been organised, composed of five companies from East and five from Middle Tennessee. The election of field officers took place on Saturday week, and the following is the result:

Capt. H. Yoakem, Col. Commandant,
Capt. E. Hunter, Lieut. Colonel,
David S. Rogers, Major.

The vote for Col. stood—Yoakem [illegible] Gen. Jas. Gamble 146. Lieut. Col.—Hunter 334, Jas. Hickey 301, Matlock 83—Major—Rogers 303, Molloy 207, McKay 134, Reed 77.

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Governor Ritner of Pennsylvania and Mayor of Philadelphia have both issued proclamations offering large rewards for the apprehension of the rioters at Pennsylvania Hall. A young gentleman, of highly respectable parentage, has already been apprehended and held to bail.—*N. Whig*

*From the N. Whig*

## THE LUZBOROUGH'S AND LEVIATHAN'S

Our clever neighbor of the Franklin Review has come out as the apologist and champion of the Luzborough blood, and is evidently anxious to have it understood abroad that on a fair trial the Luzborough [illegible] would beat the Leviathans from the tap of the drum to the winning post, and wait at the outcome like "magnanimous and conquering heroes" to receive the beaten party.

On this point we beg leave to join issue with friend Hogan, and though willing to allow for his partiality for *Picton* and Pictons noble sire on the score of Williamson county feeling, we cannot permit him to underrate the first stock of Tennessee without coming to "the book." Let us see then how stands the contest at present, looking at the reports of the Nashville and Franklin Spring Races.

SARAH BLADEN distanced the second best Luzborough with great ease. True she made poor time on the worst track we venture to say that ever was run over by respectable stock, but nevertheless she left the "beautiful LELIA" upwards of 150 yards in the rear at the end of the fourth mile. Oh! but says our neighbor "had *Picton* have been able to be with her, he would undoubtedly have *led* her &c."—his "unrivalled time over the Long Island course, 7m. 44s." justifies this presumption. notwithstanding the admission of "*Sarah Bladen's* [previous] splendid performance over the Nashville track, rendered them not unworthy competitors"! This looks very like heating, neighbor Hogan, and we doubt if *Picton* had *four* sound legs instead of *three*, whether you or your friends would have backed this opinion two to one, or even a hundred to ninety. —But let that pass.

The Leviathans won *all* the money at the Nashville meeting and a silver cup to boot. The first days purse was taken by M'Clure's Virginia Overton against a half sister, and a Virginia horse. She has since been sold for $2,700. The second, or "great day," the *Luzboroughs* were gloriously "fanned out" by *Sarah Bladen* under a hard pull. She had previously been sold to Col. Bingaman of Natches for $8,000. The third days purse, mile heats best three in five, was taken with ease by Guilds (now Watson's) *Catharine Barry* against a *Stockholder* horse and *Barefoot* filly. A half interest in Catharine was sold to Col. Watson on the morning of the race for $3,000. The fourth day, (three mile heats,) was won by a little ch *Poney* against a *Citizen* and *Flyde*.—The last day, mile and repeat, a silver cup was taken by a *Leviathan* against an *Eclipse*. In the five days running *not a single heat was lost by the favorite stock.*

How was it at the Franklin meeting last week? Let the Review's own report answer.

The first day, two mile heats, purse $200, the little *Poney*, we are told, "barely [illegible]" beating the beautiful daughter of [illegible]zborough and Sally Hope. This, by the way, is rather unfair report of the race. "Barely won" would seem to imply broken, as well as hard contested heats, but such was not the fact. The Leviathan took two straight heats in 4m and 3m. 58s, leaving the rival of Sarah Bladen to come up second best. The second day, *Catharine Barry* led another favorite from Col Wynn's Virginia stable, *Martha Washington* by Sir Charles; two straight heats again, 4m. 2s–4. The gr *Stockholder* colt run here on Thursday, was also brought to the stand, but drawn after the first heat. On the result of this days running our neighbor partially acknowledged "the corn." Hear him:

We never saw any strain of horses have such *a run of good luck* before as the Leviathan's have had this season. It will not happen so again. Our folks deserved a better fate but they didn't get it. Next fall will tell a different tale, if it don't, the Leviathan's may crow louder than ever, and with more propriety too than they can now.

"Next fall," quoth Mr. Hogan. This reminds us of the strippling who as the story goes, got his eyes "bunged up" by a Leviathan of a chap with whom he happened to come in contact. "Well, said he, I can't fight now, but next year I'll be more us'en to it, and then I'll whip you like a dog." The sequel is hardly worth telling. The little fellow failed to come to "the scratch," and nothing more was heard of the whipping. Luzborough like, he had fled the State.

*From the Nashville Whig.*

## THE CHEROKEES.

His Excellency Gov. Cannon addressed the Secretary of [illegible] under date of to-day, in reply to his communication on the subject of the proposed postponement of the Cherokee removal.

After acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary's letter of the 23d ult. (which we published on Friday) the Governor assures the Secretary in reply, that the liberal sentiments and sympathies cherished by the people of Tennessee towards the Cherokees are a sure guarantee that they will extend to them every indulgence, not incompatible with the interests and just rights they have acquired under the acts of the General Government and the provisions made in pursuance thereof by the Legislature of this State.

Many of our citizens having been encouraged by the former to settle in the Cherokee country—the legislature have provided for the consumation of their title to the soil they now occupy, and it is too late now, the [illegible]er believes, to attempt to stop or retard the progress of the State in accomplishing this object, or to change her course of policy in this important and interesting subject. Indeed, it would be wholly inexpedient. The State having taken steps for the permanent settlement of the country—first, granting pre-emption rights to those who now occupy the soil, the only power left to the executive, is, in the discharge of his duty, to to see that the laws be faithfully executed; in doing which, however, he assures the Secretary in conclusion, every indulgence will be extended consistent with that duty and the several interests involved.

The treasury note Bill passed the Senate on the evening of the 18th ult. by a vote of 37 to 13.—Messrs. Benton and Rives were both absent when the vote was taken.

## DEATH OF COMMODORE WOOLSEY.

Commodore MELANCTHON T. WOOLSEY of the United States Navy, died at Utica, New York, on Saturday morning last of the dropsy. He was about sixty years of age. He had borne a commission in the naval service for thirty-eight years, sustaining it with equal credit to himself and honor to his country. He was appointed Lieutenant, April 9th 1800, and Captain, April 37th, 1816.

From 1808 or'9, he commanded the squadron on Lake Ontario, till replaced by Commodore Chauncey in 1812; but continued to serve in that squadron during the war.—Pressed by Sir James Yeo, he was in imminent danger of being captured with all the American stores and equipments, but he skilfully preserved both and gallantly captured the whole force sent against him with all their munitions of war.

In 1816 he commanded our West India station; subsequently, that of Pensacola; and afterwards [illegible] squadron of Brazil; from whence he return[ed] in 1834 or'5. Since which period, he has been on special services such as examining the Southern coast and harbors. &c,

He was with Commodore Chauncey, we believe, in all his naval engagements during the war; and was generally entrusted with covering the landing of our forces on the Lakes.

Few have led a more active life; or seen harder service than this gallant and lamented officer. He was an excellent disciplinarian but without the least severity. The leading traits of his disposition were kindness and benevolence, those of his mind, a love of literature and science; hence he was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, enjoying a popularity at once just and enviable.

To him we believe the navy owes its present code of Signals, which, if we mistake not, he arranged and established before the last war, while he was yet a Lieutenant.

He has left a large family to lament his loss, and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to sympathise with them in their bereavement. He leaves a son in the navy, who has only to imitate his father's example to inherit his honors with his name. —*Madisonian.*

*Calhoun, May 23d, 1838.*

SIR:—In looking over your paper we saw an advertisement of Zachariah Martin as an Indented apprentice to Austin Johnson, headed one cent reward for the delivery of said Martin to him in Gallatin, believing as we do that this was done to injure the character of Martin, we feel bound as a duty incumbent on us to say to the people of Gallatin that Johnson gave his consent to us for him to volunteer before we had his name put on the list, which we can prove by a citizen of the place. We can also say that Johnson had no right to advertise him from the circumstance of his not being bound to him, for proof of which we refer you to the clerk of the county court. Martin has behaved as well as any soldier in camps, therefore we feel bound to defend his character.

JOHN H. WILSON,
J. T. KIRKPATRICK,
J. W. WALLACE,
J. H. HOWELL.

## NOTICE.

STRAYED from the stable of J. Yost, living one mile west of *Shakertown* in Logan county Ky. on the road leading from Shakertown to Russellsville, on Monday last, above 10 o'clock, a dark bay horse, about 15½ hands high, newly shod all around, walks and paces well. Any person who shall take up and give information concerning said horse, either to the Editor of the Gallatin Union, or to J. Yost, at the above stand, will be liberally rewarded.

The Editor of the Russellsville paper will please give the above two insertions and forward his account to this office for payment.

June 8th, 1838.—7tf

## LOST.

A Small old Calfskin POCKET BOOK, containing three $20 Tenn. Bank Bills and one Alabama Bill of the same amount, payable at Mobile or Montgomery; it also contained 3 or 4 visiting cards with the names written with a pencil. Also, two or three papers of little importance. Any person who may find said Book shall be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

June 8th, 1838.—7

## Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as administrators of Dr. John Brelsford, dec'd. hereby notify all persons having claims on said Brelsford, to produce them duly authenticated, and those indebted will please call at the store of John Bell, in this place and make payment, or their accounts will have to pass into the hands of an officer.

J. BELL,
J. A. BROWNING, } Adm'rs

June 8th, 1838.—7-4w

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Pursuant to sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, from the circuit court of Smith county, I shall proceed to sell for cash, by public auction at the court house in Carthage on the 4th day of August next, the following tracts of land; all lying in said county, to wit:

One tract, containing 71¾ acres, lying on the waters of Hickmen creek, in district No. 20 bounded on the north and east by John H. Newbell, on the south by John Gwaltney, and on the west by Daniel James; levied as the property of Thomas B. Askew, and condemned to satisfy sundry judgements against said Askew, to wit: two in favor of John H. Newbell; two in favor of Henry B. McDonald, two in favor of Matthew Harper, one in favor of Archibald Fulks, and one in favor of Simon P. Hughes.

Printers fee, $4 50.

ALSO,

One other tract containing 30 acres, lying in district No. 21, on Walker's creek, adjoining the lands of Benjamin L. West, E. Fonteh and Jacob Ammett; also levied upon, and condemned as the property of said Thomas B Askew, to satisfy a judgement against him and in favor of William White.

Printers fee $2 25.

ALSO,

One other tract, containing 486 acres more or less lying in district No. 6, adjoining the lands of James Young, Jesse B. Kearby and John Andrews; levied upon, and condemned as the property of Jowell Tack, to satisfy two judgements against him, and in favor of Daniel K. Witcher.

Printers fee, $2 25

ALSO,

One other tract, containing 84 acres more or less, lying in district No. 22, adjoining the lands of John Parker, William Dill and Alfred McBelly; levied upon, and condemned as the property of Major [illegible] Sykes, to satisfy four judgements against him and in favor of Jesse S. Lancaster, Thomas A. Lancaster & Co, Simon P. Hughes, and Martha and Wesley Tynes.

Printer's fee, $2 25

ALSO,

One other tract, containing 75 acres, lying on Wartrance creek, adjoining the lands of Neill Carver, and being the same whereon William Carver lived at the date of the levy; levied upon and condemned as the property of William Carver, to satisfy a judgement against him in favor of James Young.

Printers fee $2 25.

ALSO,

One other tract containing 690 acres, lying on Salt Lick Creek of Barren, adjoining the lands of John Goodner and Catharine Patterson: levied upon and condemned as the property of Samuel Slate, sen. and John Slate, to satisfy two judgements against them, in favor of James Young.

Printers fee $2 25.

ALSO,

One other tract containing 270 acres, lying in district No. 8, and being the same whereon Henry Brawner lived at the date of the levy—levied upon and condemned as the property of said Henry Brawner, to satisfy three judgements against him; to wit two, in favor of Young & Coker; and one, in favor of Jeremiah Gammon.

Printers fee $2 25.

ALSO,

One other tract containing 100 acres more or less, lying on the Caney Fork, in district No. 16, and bounded as follows, beginning at a maple, ash and hickory marked C. B. & S. S. standing on the south bank of Caney fork river, running in a south direction to a poplar and beech, thence same direction to a poplar marked W. B. & A. H. made for a corner, thence a west course running in a straight line to a beech marked C. B. C. W. & A. H. thence north to a beech marked C. B. on A. Hallum's chopped land, thence with said line to a poplar and beech on K. Allen's line marked C. B., thence with said line to Caney fork and running with the meanders of the river to the beginning: levied upon and condemned as the property of Andrew Hallum, to satisfy two judgements against him, in favor of Green & Sloan.

Printer's fee $4 50

ALSO,

One other tract, containing 100 acres, lying in district No. 6, adjoining the lands of John Shover on the north east, the land of John Henderson on the north, and the land of David Whitly on the South, and being the same whereon John Barton, lived at the date of the levy; levied upon and condemned as the property of Tully Brickhause, to satisfy a judgement against him, in favor of Benjamin Parrett;

Printers fee $2 25.

ALSO,

One other tract, containing 40 acres more or less, and bounded as follows, beginning on a black walnut said Josiah Moses' south east corner near the bank of Cumberland river, thence south 14 deg., west with his line 62 poles to Samore's south boundary line, thence east 48 poles to a hickory his south east corner, and west boundary of another tract, thence south with the same 90 poles to a white oak his south west corner, thence east 20 poles to a mulberry said Moses' west boundary of another tract, thence south 46 poles to a stake, in the bank of Cumberland river, thence down the river with its meanders 40 poles to two sycamores on the bank of the river, thence north 14 deg. west 8 poles to the beginning: levied upon and condemned, as the property of Josiah Moses' to satisfy a judgement against him in favor of Archibald W. Overton.

Printers fee, $4 50.

ALSO,

One other tract containing 117 acres more or less, lying on Cumberland river, bounded by Cumberland river on the South, by land belonging to Orran Samon's heirs on the east, and bounded on the west by James Pendorvis and being the tract whereon Josiah Moses resided immediately before he left the county; levied upon and condemned as the property of Josiah Moses, to satisfy three judgements against said Josiah Moses; to wit, one [illegible] Allen & Son, one in favor [illegible] Wright, and one in favor of [illegible] King.

Printers fee $4 50.

Said sales will be within the hours prescribed by law.

W. W. BAILEY, Sh'ff of Smith County.

28th May, 1838.—7

## HATS.

I HAVE again opened my shop in the town of Gallatin, on the public Square, fronting the court House, one door above Gen. Trousdale's office, at the stand I formerly occupied; where I intend keeping a good assortment of

HATS

[illegible] scription. [illegible] a good assortment of Hats at my old stand, 5½ miles west of Gallatin. I shall spare no pains in manufacturing the best of Hats, or at least as good as any in the western parts.

J. TURNER.

June 8th, 1838.—7.

## Money Wanted.

OUR calls for money are such, that we are compelled to collect now what is due us, those indebted to us by not or account will please call and settle before the 1st July.

HOWARD & ANDERSON.

June 1st 1838.—6–tf

### STATE OF TENNESSEE,

Rules at the office of the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court for the 14th Chancery District, at Gallatin, on the 1st Monday in May. 1838.

Woody Stuart, Compt.
vs.
Bailey Bayles and Artemus Tuffts, Defts. } Injunction Bill.

Upon affidavit of Jo. C. Guild, counsel for complainant. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk & Master, that the defendant, Bailey Bayles, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Master and entered on the rules, that publication be made in the Gallatin Union a paper published in the town of Gallatin, for three weeks, successively, requiring said Deft. Bayles, to appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the second Monday in October next, and there plead, answer or demur to complainants Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed against him and set for hearing exparte.

Test: W. M. BLACKMORE, Clerk & Master.

ABSTRACT.

The Bill charges amongst other things that Complainant purchased on the 30th August, 1836, of Deft. Bayles, a tract of Land, lying in the County of Sumner, containing 100 acres; for which he agreed to give Deft. $150,00, and executed his three notes, two for $60 each, and one for $30; the first due the 25th December, 1837, and the others due in one and two years thereafter. And said Bayles executed to Compt. his Bond for a title. The Bill further charges that said Bayles has nor never had any title whatever to said Land or any part of the same. That he has transfered or assigned the 1st note for $60 since it fell due to his co Deft. Artemus Tuffts, who has obtained a judgment against Complt. The Bill further charges that Deft. Bayles, knew at the time he sold to Complainant the Land, that he had no title to the same. The Bill prays that Deft. Tuffts be enjoined from collecting his said judgment, and that Deft. Bayles be enjoined from trading off the other two notes, and that they be delivered up and cancelled, unless complainant can get a good title to the land, and for general relief.

W. M. BLACKMORE, C. & M.

June 1st, 1838.—6–3w

Printers fee $7 50

### STATE OF TENNESSEE,

Rules at the office of the Clerk and Master of the Chancery court for the 14th Chancery District, at Gallatin, on the 1st Monday in May, 1838.

William Rider, Adms. of John Rider, for the use of Geo. Morris. } Compt.
vs. { Original Bill.
Nathan Atchison and his wife Lucretia, John Hobdo and Luke Bernard, Executors of Elisha Bernard, } Defts.

Upon affidavit of Jo. C. Guild, counsel for Complainant. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master that Defendants Nathan Atchison and his wife Lucretia, are non residents of the State of Tennessee, but are citizens of another State. It is therefore ordered by the Master and entered on the rules, that publication be made in the Gallatin Union, a paper published in the town of Gallatin, for three weeks successively, requiring said Defts. to appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the second Monday in October next, and there [illegible] answer or demur to Complainants [illegible] the same will be taken for confessed against them and set for hearing exparte.

Test: W. M BLACKMORE, Clerk & Master.

ABSTRACT.

The Bill charges that Nathan Atchison, on the 5th day of April, 1820, executed his bond to John Rider, dec'd. in the penal sum of $200, conditioned to convey a tract of land therein specified. It further charges that said Atchison had no title to the said land and never complied with his said bond, and that the same is in full force against said Atchison. It charges that the said Rider purchased said land and paid the said Atchison $100 for the use of George Morris, the said Morris advancing the money. The bill further charges that Elisha Bernard in the year 1836, departed this life and by his will he devised to Lucretia the wife of the said Nathan Atchison the one fifth of his personal estate which the said Nathan is entitled to in the right of his wife, that said in[illegible] between $2 and [illegible] that John Hobd[illegible] qualified as the executors [illegible] the said Elisha—That the estate is settled up and that the said Nathan is entitled to the said sum of 2 or $300, which the Compt. pray may be decreed to him in satisfaction of the said bond executed as aforesaid and for general relief.

W. M. B. C. & M

Pr's fee, $7 50

## Great Attraction!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER

## GOODS.

RUFUS MORGAN,

Is now receiving direct from the eastern cities, a very extensive and general assortment of

## Merchandize,

Consisting in part, of the following articles:

**BLUE, BLACK, GREEN, GRAY AND BROWN**

## CLOTHS;

Casimers, Sattinets, Flannels and Merinoes; Painted Jaconets, Lowns, Cambrics, and Muslins. A beautiful article of Needle Worked Capes and Collars, Fancy Handkerchiefs, &c.

*SUMMER WARES:*

A large lot uncommonly low.

## CALICOS:

500 Pieces new style PRINTS, from ten cents a yard upwards.

## Domestics:

500 Pieces Domestics from ten cents a yard upwards.

BOOTS & SHOES:

A large and splendid lot very cheap.

## BONNETS:

A handsome assortment, at reduced prices. Also, a beautiful lot of *artificial flowers.*

CARDS:

Whitmore's best No. 10, Cotton Cards for fifty cents.

*GROCERIES:*

A large lot of Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, &c. &c. Together with every other article usually kept in stores in the western country. I will sell ten pounds of superior Sugar for a dollar.

These goods having been bought at reduced prices for cash, will be sold cheaper than they have been sold in this section of country. And moreover, I will sell goods cheaper than they can be bought in the town of Nashville, notwithstanding the large advertisements in the Gallatin Union by some of the *Nashville larks.*

Call and convince yourselves of the fact.

N. B.—I wish to barter for 500.000 pounds of good feathers. R. M.

May 18th, 1838.—5–tf

### TURNPIKE ROAD.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners held in Hartsville on Saturday the 26th inst., the sum required by the Charter, which is Twenty thousand dollars, was subscribed when the following resolution was offered by R. M. Boyers, and adopted:

Whereas the Commissioners appointed to obtain subscriptions to the Gallatin, Hartsville & Carthage Company have reported a sufficient amount of stock to authorize the organization of the Company, be it

Resolved, That an election be held at this place on the first Saturday in July next, for the purpose of electing seven directors of said company, and be it further

Resolved, That the Commissioners heretofore appointed shall continue their books open until the above named meeting, for the purpose of obtaining further subscriptions to the stock of said Company.

On motion of W. L. Alexander the meeting adjourned.

D. BURFORD, Cb'm.

FRANCIS DUFFY, Sec'ty.

Hartsville, 26th May 1838.—6–tf

### BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

J. DICKSON, most respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Gallatin and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business on Main Street, opposite the Court House, where he intends carrying it on in its various branches; and hopes, through strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

N. B. All orders punctually attended to.

Gallatin, May 25th—5–4w

## New Assortment.

WE have received a fine assortment of GOODS, which we are selling as usual at the lowest market rates.

BOYERS & SAFFARRANS.

May 25th, 1838—5–tf

N. B. We have on hand a good supply of Pittsburgh Spun Cotton.

B. & S.

## 800 BARRELS,

BEST Kenhawa Salt for sale by FRANCIS DUFFY. Hartsville.

May 25th, 1838.—5–3m

## NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jas. McKent, dec'd (as said estate is insolvent) are hereby notified to file them with the Clerk of the County Court of Sumner county, authenticated as the law directs, on or before the 1st day of September, in order that distribution pro rato may be [illegible] creditors, as pre[illegible] by law, they will be forever barred.

T. [illegible] ESSEX, Adm'r of said dec'd.

[illegible] 1st, 1838.—6–3w

### SALT! SALT!!

ANDERSON & DOUGLASS, have just received a supply of Barrell and Sack Salt.

June 1st, 1838—6–3w

NEW SPRING & SUMMER

## GOODS.

## D. & A. McAULAY,

HAVE just received, direct from the eastern cities, a large and well selected assortment of

**FANCY & STAPLE**

## GOODS.

Of almost every description generally brough to this market, having been carefully purchased by one of the firm for [illegible], on the most favorable terms, which circumstance, will enable them (and they are determined) to sell by wholesale or retail, for cash, as low as the lowest, that have or may be offered by any house in Tennessee, for goods of equal quality; unless those who might be compelled to sell at a sacrafice.—Their friends and the public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gallatin, May 25th, 1838.–5–4m

JUST received by

## HOWARD & MARTIN,

A good lot of

## Groceries,

With some

## DRY GOODS

Which they offer to the public on reasonable terms. They expect to carry on the Mercantile business for some years to come, in Gallatin.

We wish to barter for a large quantity of Homespun, Jeans and Feathers.

May 11th, 1838.–3tf

## SILVER CUP,

FOR the best Colt got by Long Toil Blue to be exhibited in Hartsville, on the 4th July; the patrons of Blue are respectfully invited to attend.

A. G. DONOHO.

May 25th, 1838.—5–3t

I will give the best colt by Jack Downing one also, to be exhibited in Gallatin on the same day. JOHN G. TURNER.

### GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

*Saddles,* *Bridles,*

*Martingales,* WAGGON &

DEARBOURN HARNESSES.

THE subscriber having returned and permanently settled himself in Gallatin at the shop formerly occupied by J. F. Walsh & Co. near the hotel, would respectfully inform the citizens of S[illegible] and adjacent counties that he has and int[ends] keeping on hand a general assortment [of] SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, a[nd] all other articles usually kept in his line of business, made of the best materials and in the most durable and fashionable style. He also intends selling on as good terms as work of the same quality can be had in Tennessee, either for cash or to punctual dealers on a reasonable credit. He hopes from an experience of 15 or 16 years, to be able to give general satisfaction, to all who may favour him with their patronage.

WM. M. BRIGGS.

N. B. I will barter for white Jeans, Linsey Cotton Cloth and Tow Linen.

March 9th 1838 —46 tf W. M. B.

## Wool Carding

WE have a new and splendid Wool Factory, with first rate Cards now ready for operation; with an experienced and (to many) well known Carder Mr. M. W. Laurence, and we hope to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may give us a call.

Our terms are for white wool 8 cents, mixing 12½ cents in cash or tole, those coming from the south side of the river and bringing 10 or more lbs. of wool, will receive a deduction for ferriage. Our factory is situated on the road from Gallatin to the Warehouse 2 miles south of the former, and on the same place where Anderson's old factory once stood.

J. & E. WALLACE.

May 18th, 1838.—4–tf

### ESTRAYS—Sumner County.

TAKEN up by Mary Burnly; living in district No. 14, one sorrel mare about 15 hands and one inch high, about 5 years old, a blaze in her face, both hind feet white, some white spots on her back on has the appearance of a brand on her left thigh; appraised to $70 the 7th May 1838.

By John Mattan, living in District No. 18, one sorrel mare about 14½ hands high, about 6 or 7 years old, heavy with foal, blaze face, left hind foot white, branded on the near buttock and shoulder, but so dim that the letters cannot be distinguished; appraised to $35 the 2d May, 1838.

E. STRATTON Ranger.

June 1st, 1838.—6

TAKEN up by Enos Harper, living about 5 miles south east of Gallatin, near the road leading to Cu[illegible] bright bay [illegible] 9 or 10 years old about 15 hands high marked with the geer, shod all round, no brands: appraised to $40, this 30th April, 1838.

Also, by Thomas M. Patterson, living in District No. 2. one light roan mare, about 14½ hands high 15 years old shod all round, no particular marks or brands, appraised to $10, April 23d, 1838.

EDWD. STRATTON, R. S. C.

May 18th. 1838 —4–

# NEW GOODS.

## J. ROBB & SON,

*(Public Square, Gallatin, Tenn.)*

HAVE received and are opening a very neat assortment of

## GOODS,

Well suited to the present and ensuing seasons, having been recently carefully selected by one of the firm in the eastern cities.

## ALSO,

*Sugar, Coffee and Dye-Stuffs*; and we are daily expecting a good assortment of

## *Queensware.*

Persons wishing to purchase goods will gratify us by giving us a call and judging of the quality and prices for themselves.

May 4th, 1838.—2-tf

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## W. W. BAILEY, M.D.

AND

### SURGEON DENTIST,

Would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Gallatin and vicinity. His experience in the practice of

DENTISTRY

Justifies his promising general satisfaction in all cases; such as inserting

PIVOT AND PLATE TEETH;

Extracing old roots that canoot be taken out with cmmon instruments, Plugging, cleaning, and stopping all decay of the Teeth. Ladies will be waited on at their residences, in case they cannot make it convenient to visit my office. All charges shall be moderate. Room over McAulays Store.

*References,* Dr. J. A. BLACKMORE, Dr. W. H. EDWARDS, Dr. P. W. MARTIN, JOHN M HENLEY, WM. McCALL, JAS. L. McKOIN, JOS. ROBB, JO: C. GUILD,

April 4th, 1338-2-tf.

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## *Hats! Hats!!*

THE subscriber has now on hand and will continue to keep an excellent assortment of Hats. Consisting of wool hats of all sizes smooth and napped fur hats, both black and white, all of which he will sell on the best terms for a little of the useful, or on time to punctual men. His shop is in South Gallatin near the Tanyard; where he hopes the people will call and examine for themselves.

A. BALDRIDGE.

Gallatin, May 4th, 1838-2-tf.

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## DR. P. W. MARTIN,

HAVING located himself permanently in Gallatin, offers his professional services to the public.

May 11th, 1838—3tf

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## *Medicines, &c,*

WE have just received a new supply of various articles in our line, and offer them at low prices.

ROWLES & Co.

May 11th 1838.

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### THE LADIES' GARLAND,

DEVOTED To Literature, Instruction, Female Biography, &c. By MOORE, WATERHOUSE & LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

THE publication of the Ladies' Garland was commenced last spring, and notwithstanding the "pressure of the times," so manifestly unfavorable to enterprizes of this kind, the work has continued to advence in public favor, and the subscription list now numbers upwards of EIGHT THOUSAND names. The object of this work is to collect, in a form suitable for preservation, article on Female Biography, Literature, Instruction, Amusement, &c. The contributors are increasing in number: and no effort shall be wanting on the part of the proprietors to render the Ladies' Garland worthy of general patronage.

CODITIONS.

The Garland will hereafter appear about the 20th of each month; each number containing twenty-four pages, embellished with numerous and appropriate wood cuts. Price One Dollar per year, payable in all cases in advance. The work is subject to the following postage—viz., one hundred miles, and under, one and a half cents per number,—over one hundred miles, two and a half cents.

MOORE, WATERHOTSE & LIBBY.

N6. 45 North Sixth street.

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### [illegible]M. NEAL & CO.

### [illegible]UFACTURERS

OF

### LOOKING GLASSES.

NO. N. Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured [illegible] any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on; of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to ensure them well put up,—*Sat. Cour.*

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# *New Goods.*

## BODDIE, SAUNDERS & CO.

*(Public Square, Gallatin, Tenn.)*

ARE receiving and opening an extensive assortment of

## Merchandize,

Purchased recently by one of the firm, in the eastern cities, on the most favorable terms. In addition to their stock of

GROCERIES,

On hand, they are daily expecting from New Orleans an ample supply of such articles as are usually purchased in that market. They have likewise a good supply of

SALT,

In Sacks and Barrels. They invite their friends and the public generally, wanting cheap goods, to call and examine their stock before they purchase.

April 27th, 1838.—1tf

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# *New Goods.*

## R. H. GARDNER & CO.

PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

ARE receiving and opening, a desirable stock of

STAPLE & FANCY

## GOODS.

Purchased recently by one of the firm, in the Atlantic Cities, on the most favorable terms. They solicit their friends and purchasers, wanting cheap Goods, to call and examine their stock before they purchase.

The following comprise a few of their desirable selection, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Impl. Blue, Brown, Bl'k, Green, Dahlia and Cadet Mixt *CLOTHS.* | Sup. Fig'd and Plain Satins. |
| Impl. Double & Single Milled *CASSIMERES.* | " Fig'd and Plain Silks. |
| Fig'd and Plain Satin *VESTINGS.* | " Painted Jaconets, Lawns, Cambrics and Muslins. |
| *Summer Cloths,* a new article for Gentlemens ware. | " French & Scotch Needle Worked Capes & Collars, of the latest styles. |
| | Lace Scarfs, a new article. |
| | Straw Bonnets—Plain and Fine. |

Together with fine Brush and Silk Hats; French Calf and Morocco BOOTS and Pumps; French Kid SLIPPERS of various styles, &c. &c. &c.

Nashville, April, 1838.—50-2m.

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### $40 REWARD

BROKE jail on the night of the 28th of April last two men, one by the name of John Beard, about 20 years old, weighs about 130, a gun, or blacksmith by trade, black hair and eyes. The other by the name of John Turner, 22 years old, weighs about 160, black hair and blew eyes, and high forehead. For the delivery of both to me in Gallatin I will give $40. or $20 for either of them.

JOEL H. DAUGHTREY. Jailor.

May 11th, 1838.—3-3w.

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## NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons who are indebted to Felix Chenault, that I am lawfully authorized to collect all monies due him in this county, & that payment to any other person than myself will be illegal. Such of said debtors will please call on me & make peyment of their several dues.

R. H. MAY.

10th. May 1838—3-3w.

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### THE FARMERS' CABINET,

DEVOTED to Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy. By JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

This work, commenced in July, 1836, is devoted to the interest of practical husbandry in all its various departments. The great and beneficial improvements that have taken place in Agriculture within the last twenty years, are the result of repeated and unwearied experiments, the application of physical science, and the diffusion of light and knowledge among the agricultural classes of our land. "Agriculture," says CHAPTAL, "is the most fruitful source of the riches of a country, of the welfare of its inhabitants—and it is only as the state of Agriculture is more or less flourishing, that we can judge unerringly of the happiness of a nation, or the wisdom of its government." The prosperity which a country derives from the industry and skill of its artisans, may be but a passing gleam;—that alone is durable that has its rise in a good cultivation of the soil. It will be the object of this work to afford *useful* information to its patrons on all subjects of interest to the agricultural community.

☞The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood, wherever they can be appropriately introduced.

CONDITIONS:

The Farmers' Cabinet is published monthly, each number containing 32 octavo pages, on good paper and fair type. Price, *one dollar* a year, or 12 numbers, payable in advance. It is subject to newspaper postage only.

[illegible] LIBBY, [illegible] street.

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### FRIERSON, DALE & [illegible]

COMMISSION, RECEIV[illegible]

AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW-ORLEANS

GARDNER FRIERSON, LEM'L. H. DUNCAN, } *Columbia, Ten.*

WM. J. FRIERSON, THOS. S. DALE, } *New-Orleans.*

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### GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

*Saddles,* *Bridles,* *Martingales,* WAGGON & DEARBOURN HARNESS.

THE subscri[illegible] ture, and has [illegible] hand, a large assortment of the above articles, which he will sell *very low* for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. He will also barter for Janes and plain Lindsey cloth.—Old stand north side public square, Gallatin Tennessee.

PETER H. MARTIN, Saddler.

Jan. 16th, 1838.—39-tf P. H. M.

N. B. For sale at a reduced price, a Barouch, nearly new.

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## JO. C. GUILD,

TENDERS his most grateful feelings to the People, for the confidence reposed in him heretofore, not only in a political, but professional point of view. He intends devoting himself hereafter exclusively to the practice of the LAW.

JO: C. GUILD.

Gallatin, Feb. 1st, 1838.

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# *New Goods.*

WE have just received a new and splendid stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

## GOODS,

From Philadelphia, selected by Wm. Edwards, Esq. together with a stock of

GROCERIES;

All of which we will sell on as accommodating terms as the circumstances will admit. We invite our friends to call and examine for themselves.

C. & D. P. MORGAN.

Castalian Springs, April 27th, 1838-1tf

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# New Goods.

THE undersigned have received and are now opening a general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

## GOODS

Suitable for the present and approaching season, also a superior lot of

## *GROCERIES:*

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the community generally.

ANDERSON & DOUGLASS.

May 4th, 1838.—2-tf

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### POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON the road from Lebanon to Bethpage meeting house, on Bledsoe's creek, on the 4th inst. by the way of Belotes Ferry, a Calf Skin Pocket Book with two twenty dollar Tenn. Bank notes, and a five dollar Planters Bank of Tennessee, and a ten Alabama note, with some papers my name on them, and some with J. C. Pentacost's name on them, and some receipts, &c. not recollected. I will pay any person liberally for the delivery of the same to me.

M. H. HENRY.

April 13th, 1838.—51-tf.

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## 700 *Bbls. Salt,*

JUST received by BOYERS & SAFFARRANS.

N. B.—As prompt payment is the order of the day, it is to be hoped our customers will not take it amiss if we should hold the above article for cash. B. & S.

March 16th, 1838.—47

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### *Wool Carding Machine.*

WE have a new and splendid WOOL CARDING MACHINE at the Castalian Springs, now in complete operation. We pledge ourselves to do work of the first order in all cases where the wool is well prepared, having an old experienced carder. It would be to the interest of owners of wool to prepare in first rate order and have it well assorted, as it is impossible to make good work out of bad dirty wool. Our terms is for toll or cash at the customary prices.

CHARLES & JOHN E. MORGAN.

Castalian Springs, April 27th, 18[illegible]

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### STATE OF TENNESSEE, SUMNER COUNTY.

BY virtue of a firafacies, to me directed from the Circuit court of said county, in case of Stephen Cissna, lessee, against Elija Stalcup and Boone Daughtry, I will proceed to sell at the court house in the town of Gallatin, on Saturday before the third Monday in June next, all the right, title, claim and interest that said Defendants or either of them have in a tract of land said to contain fifty acres, lying in Sumner county, in District No. 18, adjoining the lands of Stephen Cissina, on the east and Major May on the south. Sale within the hours prescribed by law.

M. H. HENRY, Sh'ff

BY JA'S BUTLER, D. Sh'ff

May 11th, 1838.—3-Prs. fee $3 75

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### *GALLATIN TURNPIKE.*

[illegible] N instalment of [illegible] capital Stock of [illegible] the company is required [illegible] the office of the Treasurer in the town of Gallatin, on the 1st Monday of March next, and a like sum on the first Monday of May; also, a like sum on the first Monday of July and September. By order of the board.

WM. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

[illegible]tin, Jan. 4th, 1838.—37tf

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### MISSES BANKS

## BOARDING SCHOOL.

[illegible]ses in the above School will be resumed on the 15th inst.

The Misses BANKS profess to teach all the branches usually taught in a Female Academy. *They believe themselves qualifide to teach all they profess,* and invite the most rigid scrutiny into their manner and mode of imparting instrution, and refer the public to the friends and patrons who have sustained them in their enterprise the last seven years in this place.

Prices as usual, (to wit:)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class—Spelling, Reading and Writing, | $6 00 |
| 2d Class—English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, | 10 00 |
| 3d Class—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany, | 15 00 |
| 4th Class—Logic, Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, | 15 00 |
| Music, | 20 00 |
| Drawing, Painting, Needle work (plain and ornamental), | 10 00 |

N. B.—As the greater portion of the citizens of this place have become stockholders in the public Academy, and consequenty interested in giving it their patronage, a change will be made in the internal regulations of the above School.

The young ladies being mostly from abroad, will induce an abandonment of public examinations; in lieu of which the school will be accessable to visitors once a month, (the last Friday in each month,) that the parents, guardians and friends may attend and witness the recitations of the pupils, and examine them personally if they choose, on such branches as they shall have been engaged in during the session.

There will be a continuous session of 11 months, (or two sessions combined) without a vacation, excepting a recess of a few days occasionally during the summer months.

As the school will not be crowded, the young ladies will have the advantage of the most special attention of their preceptresses in regard to their morals and manners.

Jan. 5th, 1838—37tf

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### CO-PARTNERSHIP

THE subscribers have formed a partnership and will carry on the business of Manufacturing

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE

In all its verious branches, at the old stand of Daniel Saffarrans, two doors above the new Presbyterian Church, under the firm of SAFFARRANS & BAKER.

DANL. SAFFARRANS.

Z. W. BAKER.

N. B.—The subscriber feels thankful to the public for the liberal patronage he has received for the last fifteen years, and hopes a continuation of the same under the new firm.

Those indebted to me either by note or account, will please call and make payment, as it is necessary that my old accounts should be closed. Z. W. Baker is authorised to attend to the settlement of the same in my absence. DANIEL SAFFARRANS.

Gallatin, April 14, 1837—52

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LANDRETHS'

WARRANTED

GARDEN SEEDS

GROWN BY

DAVID LANDRETH, late D. & C. Landreth, *Philadelphia.*

JUST received and for sale, by BOYERS & SAFFARRANS, Gallatin, Tenn.

March 9th, 1838.—46

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### *Maj. Jack Downing,*

THE celebrated pacing horse, will remain for the present season, at his last years stand, one quarter of a mile south of the public square. Terms the same as last season.

The subscriber will also inform the public that he has one of the finest Durham Bull's probably in the west, and now offers his services to the public, at the low price of $5 the season—$10 to insure, to be paid on the 25th December next.

J. G. TURNER.

Gallatin, Feb. 2d 1838.—41.

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### SHERIFFS SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Sumner County, I will sell on the public square, in the Town of Gallatin, for cash, on Saturday before the third Monday in June next, all the right, title, claim & Intrust that S. F. Read has in and to an undivided tract of land, supposed to contain 120 acres adjoining the lands of Hugh Cotton & Josiah Walton, on the waters of Station-camp Creek; levied upon as the Property of Samuel Read, to satisfy an execution in favor of Jesse Gambling.

M. H. HENRY, Sh'ff.

Sumner County.

April 27th, 1838-1. Pr's fee, $3 75.

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[illegible]EDICNES DRUGS [illegible]d Paints, by [illegible]ARD & MARTIN *Wholesale or Retail*

N. B. Also a certain remedy for the piles.

*Gallatin, July 1837—12*

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# TAILORING.

### J. L. WARNER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his old friends and the public that he still carries on the

*TAILORING BUSINESS,*

At his old stand in Gallatin, (near the west corner of the public square,) where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and all those who have business in his line. From his long residence in this country, he deems it unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of his work. He hopes his strict attention to business will insure him a continuation of liberal patronage.

No exertion on his part will be spared to give general satisfaction to all who may employ him to do their work.

He will receive the eastern fashions quarterly. Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the most approved style.

N. B. All those indebted to me either by note or account are requested to come forward and let me have some of the needful, for I am in want of a little of the root of *all evil.*

Gallatin, Jan. 26th, 1838—40

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## *Wool Carding* [illegible] *COTTON SPINNING.*

WE the undersigned have now in operation a complete set of Cotton

MACHINERY

of a superior quality, and will sell our spun yarns on as good terms as can be had elsewhere, and warrant our thread superior. We have clothed our Wool Carding Engines with new Cards which will make them equal to any brought from the east and we pledge ourselves to do as good Carding as can be done in the State.

TERMS.

Our charges for common wool will be 8 cents per lb. in the season and 10 out, and for mixing 12½ per lb. in the season and 15 out. Our patrons may rest assured that no pains will be spared to render entire Satisfaction; Corn, Bacon Tallow, & Feathers, received in payment for Carding or Spun cotton; our patrons in Wilson County will cross the ferry at Cairo free of charge if bringing wool or purchasing Spun Cotton from us.

GREENHALGH & WHEELOCK.

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# 500,000lbs.

WE will give 4 cts in *Cash* for 500,000 lbs or more of *Clean Linen Cotten & Tow* RAGS, of all colors, delivered at our Paper Mill, 3½ miles south of Gallatin, on the Cumberland river. And we will receive them as usual in small parsels at the store of Boyers & Saffarrans, where wrapping Paper can be had at all times by the Ream or quantity.

☞*No Wollen Rags of any kind bought, in future.*

MORRIS & BOYERS.

January 5th, 1838.—37-tf.

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### SHERIFFS SALES

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Sumner County, I will sell for cash on the public square in the Town of Gallatin on the Saturday before the Third Monday in June next, all the right, title, claim and interest that John King has in and to sixty four acres of Land, in District No. 2, bounded on the east by the Lands of Susan Brown north by the lands of Lemuel Watson, west by James Horseley, levied on as the property of said King to satisfy three executions in favor of M. & P. Duffy, Francis Duffy, & J. C. & F. Duffy.

M. H. HENRY, Sh'ff.

Sumner County.

April 27th, 1838-1. Pr's. fee, $3 75

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### THE WEEKLY METROPOLITAN.

A General Literary, Historical Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

Terms—One Dollar and a Half per annum in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person acting as agent for the collection of subscribers inclosing five dollars, nine for ten dollars, nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty collars; the enclosure by mail at the risk of the Editors. The receipt of a number of this paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

Letters to be addressed (postage paid) to LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

☞Editors throughout the country are requested to copy and notice this advertisement; the Metropolitan will be sent to all complying with this request.

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## NOTICE.

THE admirors of the fine Horse generally, and breeders in particular, are respectfully informed, that the noted race Horse

## POST BOY,

is now on his way from New York, and will commence his first season on the first day of next March, in the vicinity of Murfreesborough, Tennessee. Pedigree and performance in due time.

JAMES HOLMES.

Murfusboro', Jan. 28th, 1838.—14

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# BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

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### [illegible] COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

## THE LADY'S BOOK,

*Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical* in America. A Coloured Plate of the Latest Fashions in every number.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

THE LADY'S BOOK AND LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE

were united, and to be edited by MRS. SARAH J. HALE. It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patrons of the work, that he has made an arrangement with Miss LESLIE, Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Potts, &c., &c., who will be [illegible] nected with Mrs. Hale in lending inter[illegible] [illegible]ful pages of the Lady's Book. Her [illegible]ton No. [illegible] will commence with the January [illegible] 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain a plate of superbly

COLORED FASHIONS.

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to shew his gratitude for the very many favors he has received from kind friends, the public. From among the many female writers of America perhaps no two Ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that MRS. SIGOURNEY, the Hemans' of America, and GRENVILLE MELLEN, are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to shew what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each Number also contains two pages of FASHIONABLE MUSIC—in many cases original.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Medina, R. S. Mackenzie, [illegible] L. D, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Grenville Mellen, Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., H. E Hale, E Burke Fisher, N C Brooks, A. M., Wm E Burton, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C Neal, Mrs Embury, Mrs Gilman, Mrs Smith, Mrs Woodhull, Miss Chartotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Constant Guillou, Mrs. Sedgwick.

TERMS.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, or *Two Copies for Five Dollars,* payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

*Literary Rooms, Chesnut Street, [illegible] low Seventh.*

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### ESTRAYS—Sumner County.

Taken up by Henry P. Hughes, living on the Waters of the North West prong of East station Camp Creek, one white horse, supposed to be about 10 years old marked on the shoulders with the collar, a knot on his right hind leg, above the pastern joint; appraised to $47 50; March 18th 1838.

Also, by Joseph Bandy, living on Maxwells Creek, in District No. 19., One Black mare, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, the right hip the lowest; her eyes appears not to be good, no brands; appraised to $25, the 3d April, 1838.

EDWD. STRATTON. Ranger.

April 27th, 1838—1tf

TAKEN up, by Moses C. Preston, living on Drakes Creek, one sorrel filly, supposed to be three or four years old, a small star in her forehead, the left hind foot white above the pastern joint: appraised to $35, the 10th March, 1838.

EDWD. STRATTON, Ran.

ALSO—Taken up by Edward C. Looney, living on West Station Camp creek, District No 10, 8 miles West of Gallatin, one sorrel Horse, 15 or 20 years old, about 15 hands high, ball faced, both hind feet white, a lump under the throat, light main and tail, shod all round, blind of the left eye; appraised to $15, the 2d January, 1838.

EDW. STRATTON, Ranger.

January, 19th, 1838—39.

TAKEN up by Alford H. Suttle, living in District, No. 10; one gray mare, 8 or 9 years old, 14½ hands high, a small blemish in the left eye, marked with the gear—appraised to $20, Jan[illegible] 1838.

EDWD STRATTON, Ranger.

March, 2d 1838—45

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### TERMS OF THE GALLATIN UNION.

SUBSCRIPTION—Two dollars and fifty cents a year, payable in advance or within six months from the time of subscribing;—three dollars within the year, and three dollars and fifty cents if delayed beyond the time.

Six months subscriptions must be paid within 3 months, or $1 50 will be charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS—For every square of twelve lines (*or less*) first insertion, seventy, five cents, and half price for each continuance; over twelve lines, counted as two squares: over twenty-four lines, three squares, &c., continuing in the same proporti[illegible]

PUBLICATIONS or advertisements of [illegible]sonal altercations will invariably be charged double price.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option the publishers.

### WANTED,

AT this office, TWO HUNDRED responsible subscribers.